

495 in business and clerical work; 431 in professional life, and 275 are pursuing studies in other institutions.

Since 1868, graduates and ex-students have taught more than 250,000 children in 18 states, and to-day 60,000 people are under the influence of Hampton graduates or former students.

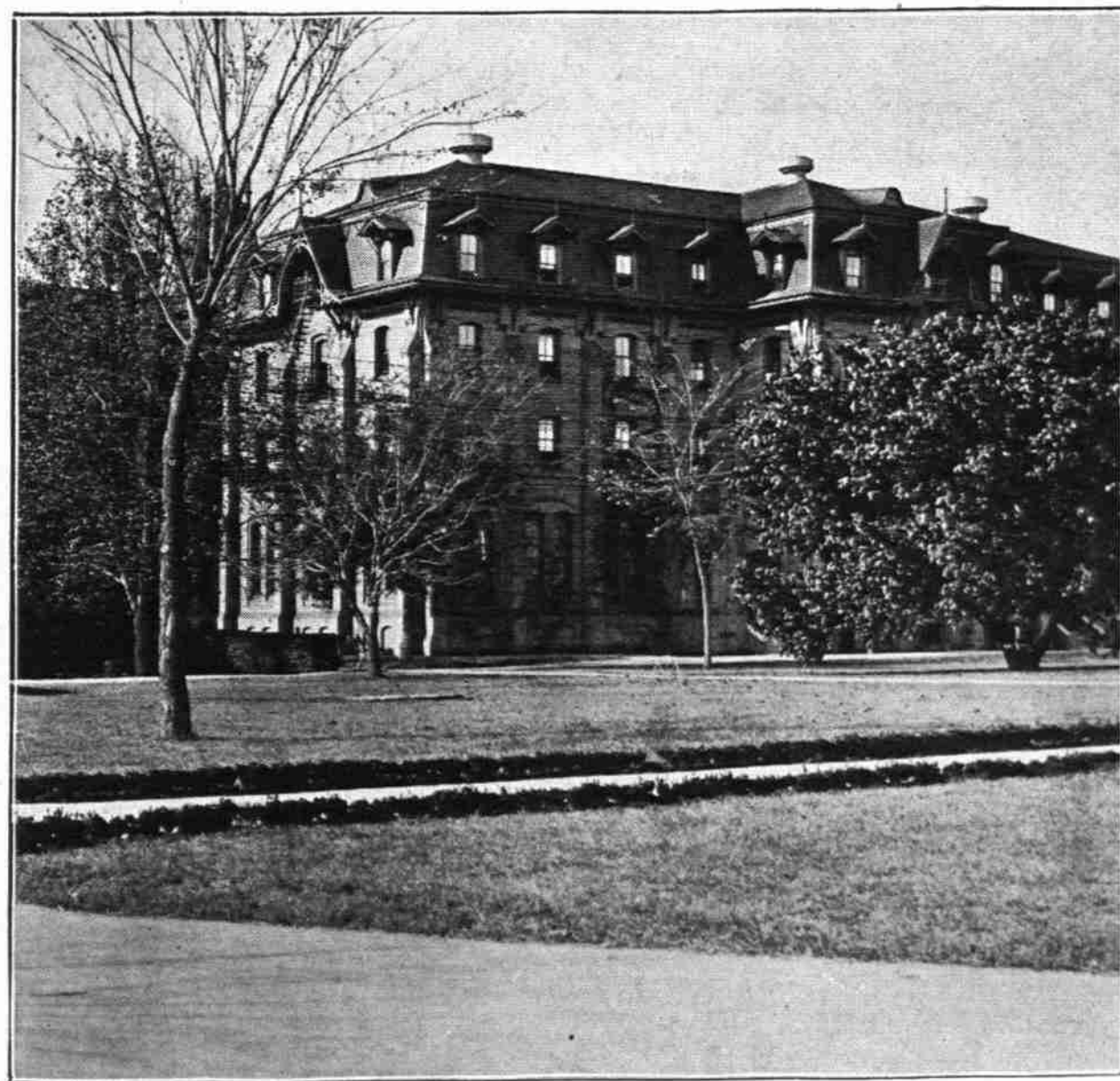
As outgrowths of the Institute there are 30 industrial schools, land companies, and social settlements, influencing at least 16,000 people. "Spectator" in the *Outlook*, May 15, 1909, says: "Hampton, indeed, is like the banyan tree of the geographies. It sends out workers who take root somewhere else and straightway establish a new stem in the educational grove.

. . It would be hard to compute the money value to America of what this unique university has done in turning out leaders for a race."

Hampton's Best-Known Graduate

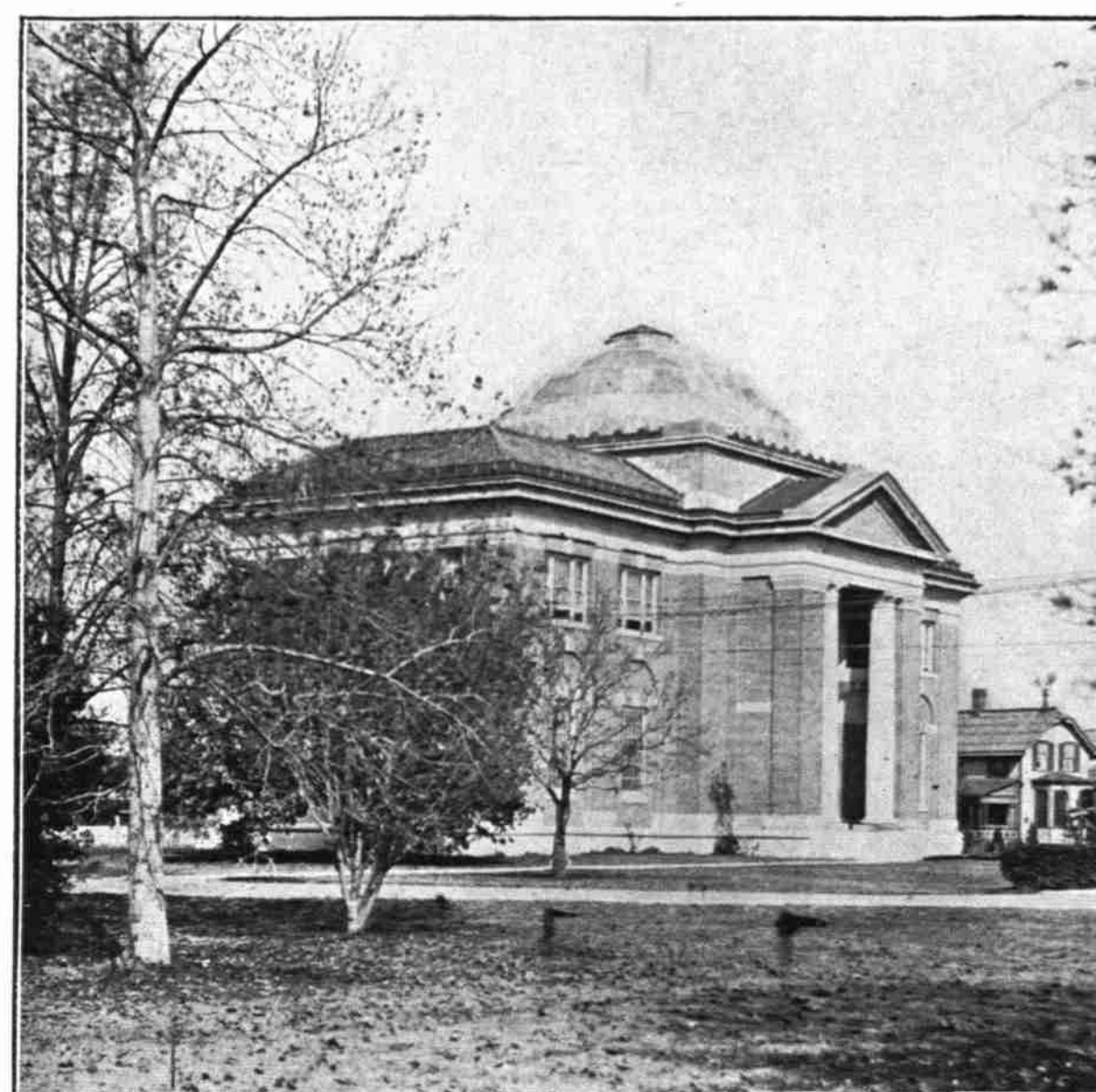
The best-known graduate of Hampton is President Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, the acknowledged leader of the race. At the last commencement of Hampton, he told how on his master's bill of sale was once written, "Booker, 400."

"All that I have been worth more than that since," he added,



CLEVELAND HALL, GIRL'S DORMITORY, HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

This building was occupied in 1900. This dormitory, with Virginia Hall, will accommodate about three hundred girls.



HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, HAMPTON INSTITUTE

This building was erected in 1903 as a memorial to Mr. Collis P. Huntington by Mrs. Huntington. Contains 25,000 volumes. The list of books includes the Malone Collection of books and pamphlets relating to slavery and the Negro question, one of the most valuable in America, presented to the Institute by Mr George Foster Peabody, of New York. The Museum contains 2,100 pictures on geography and history, 400 on agriculture, and 2,800 on miscellaneous subjects.

"I owe to Hampton." General Armstrong once said that if Hampton had done nothing else than to graduate Booker T. Washington it would have paid for itself.

The approximate annual expenses of the school are \$200,000.

The governor of Virginia appoints a Board of Curators to report to the state on the use of \$10,000 interest on one third of the Land Scrip Fund of Virginia, appropriated to the school towards the agricultural and military training of its students.

The United States government, through an annual Congressional appropriation, pays \$167 for each of the Indians (up to one hundred and twenty) that it sends to the school. This sum supports them only in part.

The aid which the institution receives from the general and state governments provides for a part of the current expenses. Besides this and the income from prospective funds, as well as appropriations from the Slater and Peabody funds, at least \$100,000 must be raised each year to defray running expenses. An endowment of \$3,000,000 is greatly needed. The fund is now more than \$1,500,000.